THE DAILY JOURNAL THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897. Washington Office--1503 Pennsylvania Avenue

Telephone Calls. Business office...... 238 | *Editorial rooms... A \$6 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL, Daily only, one month. .. Z.(9) Bunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier. Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts

WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

Il communications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, be impanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House, CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street. -CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

When did the Citizens' Street-railroad managers offer to pave between the tracks or do anything whatever for the maintenance of the streets?

The separate Circuit Court microbe seems to have permeated a large number of counties in the State. The disease seems to have reached the contagious stage.

A published letter which purports to have been written by President-elect Mc-Kinley to the inaugural ball committee at Washington has the earmarks of a forgery.

Thanks to Speaker Pettit, some members of the House will return to their homes with definite ideas regarding the limitations of what, by more courtesy than accuracy, is called debate.

Massachusetts has only seventeen towns in which there are not public libraries, but has now and has had for years many men of wealth who have helped such enterprises

The determination of the Republican legislative caucus not to change the positions of the tickets on the ballots and to substitute the pencil for the present socalled stamp seems wise.

This appears to be the Turpie week in the United States Senate, which means that It is a season of talk with no action, except to increase the pensions of men who were in sympathy with those fighting to destroy

. So long as the legislatures in the new States controlled by silver Democrats, Republicans and Populists are unable to elect United States senators they are prevented from legislating, which is a great advantage to the people thereof.

One of the members of the Illinois Legslature who constitute the Chicago machine offered a bill to repeal the libel law passed two years ago-a measure similar to that in Indiana. The newspapers beat the machine in the contest for the senatorship, and it is seeking vengeance. But the law will not be repealed.

The principle of international arbitration is all right. Any objection to the pending treaty must be based on interest, not prin-The question is whether, for the sake of establishing or inaugurating great principle, the United States can afford to imperil its interests by submitting the Monroe doctrine and the control of the Nicaraguan canal to arbitration.

The Chicago Council has under consideration an ordinance which provides that only those who have seats shall pay fares full fare, and the larger number who hangs upon straps should pay half fare, but the frequently larger number which have neither seat nor strap should be carried free, if carried at all.

A correspondent who claims to represent the views of the people in New York city who work for a living writes a newspaper thing for labor, since more than \$150,000 of will be expended for the products of labor and skill, which will help a thousand people. But for the money would not be scattered. There is something in that.

If the Popocrats constituted a majority of the present Legislature they would not supbill forbidding contracts to be made payable in gold. A few of the Populists would have supported it, but the voted down by the Democrats in Georgia and will not be considered in any State which has a Democratic or silver majority. Where the scheme has been tried, in South Dakota, the next Legismade haste to repeal the law. It is, therefore, a cheap bit of demagogy the minority in the Indiana Leg-Islature can indulge with impunity, because ful if a legislative body has the right to forbid men making contracts to pay obligations in gold any more than to pay them in

The story of the wreck of the British Indian troop ship Warren Hastings illustrates British characteristics from a double point of view. The surv'val of the name of Warren Hastings in the British navy, and especially in an East Indian troop ship, shows how they cling to tradition. Warren Hastings was one of the ablest Englishmen that ever represented British authority in his bold and successful career in that country forms a conspicuous page one of the most brilliant work in the English language. fitting that his name should be a vessel carrying English troops to India eighty years after his death and wreck should furnish an example coolness and discipline as characteristic of that indomitable people as was his own career in India a century

bushels. The next in order of production are: Illinois, 284,572,764 bushels; Kansas, 247,-784,004 bushels; Missouri, 176,768,649 bushels; Indiana, 133,468,265 bushels; Ohio, 123,691,957 bushels; Kentucky, 80,932,348 bushels. Thus Indiana stands sixth in the list. ota leads in wheat, with 46,459,061 bushels, but California is a close second, with 45,097,-195 bushels; Kansas is third, with 30,794,452 bushels; North Dakota next, with 29,848,501 bushels, closely followed by Illinois, with 28,668,146 bushels. South Dakota is among the larger producers, with 27,583,450 bushels. Indiana reports 20,647,440. Indiana has not had so small a wheat crop since 1876. In 1891 the Indiana crop was 52,807,000 bushels, which is 6,300,000 in excess of the crop of the leading State this year. One-sixth of the total crop of 1896, which was 427,684,347 bushels, was raised by territories which were not states ten years ago.

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.

Several papers have expressed what may

of extreme cold has caused so many people to be found in a needy condition. "The mills seem not to be open," is the remark of an exchange. This is true in part because many mills which were closed July, August, September and October 1893 have not yet been opened; but the larger part of the people who are found to mechanics to straits, but the mass of people who are suffering, and who, thanks to the broadening and deepening humanity of the time, are being relieved, are men who depend from day to day upon common labor. During the winter months, throughout the Northern States, employment is cut off for many of this class. The improvement of streets and roadways, the construction of sewers, the working of stone quarries and all the employments depending upon such industries are closed by winter weather. Nothing but a change of climate to perpetual summer can give that large and necessary class of laborers constant employment under the best of times. There are tens of thousands of people who have employment of various kinds which is stopped by the intense cold. Even trade is paralyzed. A large part of traveling salesmen, the Journal is informed, are not on their routes this week. If the cold paralyzes the distribution of merchandise, it must deprive many thousands of people temporarily of the means of obtaining a livelihood.

It must be further considered that those whose employment is affected by the change in seasons and periods of extremely cold weather are those who receive the lowest compensation. At best they must live from hand to mouth. If all of them were prudent and careful there would be they have the opportunity. It is not surprising that in any city there should be quite a number of people who are suffering now or in any season when the labor upon which they depend is cut off. Chicago, from which reports of greater destitution come than from any other large city, has been the magnet which has attracted many only the roughest kinds of labor. Under locked by the severe cold. There never has been, and it will be very long before there will be, a provision which can give thou-

sands of people labor during severe win-These facts must be patent to every thinking man and woman; consequently, the man who makes use of such destitution and suffering to create ill will on the part of those who are very poor against the well-to-do is anything but a good citi-The men who have undertaken to furnish relief are those who have saved. Thousands who can ill spare the mone; contribute to relief funds, but most of it comes from those who are called rich. But for their timely contributions thousands would perish during this season of unusual severity. It is fortunate for the suffering that there are those who have the means to help. Reports from Chicago and other cities indicate that the well-to-do have never shown greater promptness and gen-

SOME NICARAGUAN CANAL HISTORY. Judging from Senator Turple's longwinded and vituperative speeches against the Nicaragua canal bill one might supse not only that the present company a "combine" of bunco-steerers, but that the enterprise itself is so visionary and impracticable that the United States should never have anything to do with it. As a regarded by commercial nations as an enterprise of great importance, has been approved as feasible by first-clas engineers, has been indorsed in party platforms, approved in Presidents' mesages and made the subject of more than one international negotiation. The pending bill may not be a good one for the United States and the present may not be a good time for the government to incur any new obligations, but the fact remains that the canal ought to be built, and when built should be controlled by the United States. The St. Louis platform on which Mr. McKinley was elected, says: "The Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United

States." And so it should. The agitation of the question in this country dates from 1872, during the administration of General Grant, when a party naval officers was sent, with the consent of the Nicaraguan government, to make surveys for the purpose of determining a practical route for a ship canal between the two oceans. Owing to climatic and other difficulties the expedition was not wholly successful, but its surveys and reports proved of subsequent value. The next year the President of Nicaragua said in his

The grand project of opening an inter-oceanic canal through the American isthmus has attracted of late a larger share of attention than heretofore. The United States government has sent an exdoring commission to our territory and the results of their labors are, so far, very flattering. The government of Nicaragua has used every means in its power to promote the development of the project, and furnished the commission with all possible facilities for the prosecution of that survey. The American government has expressed its satisfaction with the friendly entiments of our country, and if the ultimate result of the reconnoissance prove equal to our present hope there is little doubt of the consummation on our soil of

that stupendous work in which the whole commercial world is so deeply interested. Commodore Ammen, of the United States navy, an early schoolmate and life-long supporter of the canal project, and Gen,

construction of a canal across the isthmus cial message, in which he said: "It is the right and duty of the United States to assert to incorporate "the Marine Canal Company with Nicaragua by which the latter made | cricket." important concessions and authorized the be called sarcastic surprise that the period United States to construct a canal, railway and telegraph line through Nicaragua, tions, reported favorably a bill to incor-Nicaragua." In the report accompanying the bill Senator Edmunds, for the commit-

the United States and the republic of Nicof the whole sisterhood of civilized governments on this globe, the committee recommends the passage of the bill, in the hope that the resources and enterprise of private citizens of our country may be enabled to accompash this great work, even I tide f our government itself is not yet ready to undertake it.

The Maritime Canal Company had ob tained valuable concessions from Nicaragua. After debates and investigations in both houses of Congress of the most exhaustive nature, continued at intervals throughout a period of more than a year, the bill of incorporation was passed and was signed by President Cleveland after careful examination of the whole subject. This is the company whose bill soliciting government aid or credit is now before chimerical or that the Maritime Canal Company is a myth or a fake. The project of an interoceanic canal by the Nicaragua route has received the highest possible indorsements for twenty-five years past. It has been asserted time and again that if such a canal is built it must be by an American Company or under the control of the United States. The Maritime Company has a valid and binding concession and contract with Nicaragua for which it paid \$100,000 in gold to bind the bargain, and it is incorporated by act of Congress. If Nicaragua is encouraged or permitted to repudiate this contract she may turn around and make one with a British company, and then the United States would have trouble indeed

OUR STATE FISH LAWS.

The pendency in the Legislature of tw bills amending the present fish law and th pressure which is being brought to bear for region as commissioner of fisheries show that the subject of fish protection is exciting interest in some quarters at least It is really a subject of considerable im portance. No State in the Union is better supplied by nature with lakes and rivers suitable for fish breeding than Indiana Several counties in the northern part of the State have from ten or a dozen to more than a hundred lakes which are admirably adapted for the breeding of certain kind of fish, and there are many streams i other parts of the State which are famous as the homes of that gamest of all fresh water fishes, the black bass. Originally all these waters were abundantly stocked with the different kinds of fish suited to them, In the early history of the State they con tributed largely to the food of its inhabitants as they have for many years to the pleasure of amateur anglers. In recent years by the common American process of destruction their supply of fish has been recklessly reduced, and the time has come when a vigorous policy of protection should be adopted in order that the waters may become again well stocked. We have fairly good law prohibiting the using of dynamite and seines or the killing of fish by irregular and cruel methods, but it constantly violated. The sioner of fisheries, not fish commissioner | plain. as he is commonly called, is not adequately paid, and the appropriation for the forcement of the law is insufficient. commissioner receives only \$300 a year, and Legislature appropriated only \$500. The law makes it the duty of the commissioner propriation. If the office of commissioner ture should appropriate for them support enough to make them effective.

THE BOY AND HIS FISTS.

A London justice has sentenced a boy to two months' hard labor because in a fight with a schoolmate the latter, on being knocked down by a blow, received concussion of the brain in falling and died from the injury. The action of the justice is generally condemned and is the subject of excited discussion in English papers, the argument being advanced that the punishment is a direct encouragement to cowardice, since boys will not defend themselves in old-fashioned manly fashion with their fists for fear of arrest. The condemned lad, it seems, was peaceable, and when challenged to fight by the bully of the school declined to do so. Thereupon he was at once jeered at by his schoolmates as a coward and a "molly" and was driven by the force of opinion in his little world to meet his enemy. He did this, in square, stand-up fight, with stated, the death, however, being acknowledged by all as an accident. The warlike British spirit is deeply roused by the incident, and lamentations over the art of selfhas suffered greatly from the decay of the years 1873 and 1874 two more surveying ex- | ern sentimentalism responsible for a large the reports in each case being favorable. | fianism of the present day, the decline of crop of 1896 being estimated at 321,719,541 In 1880 the United States of Colombia made a scientific use of the fists leading to a

"For myself," says Mr. Henty, "I should at that point. Presider Hayes called the like to see a master of boxing appointed attention of Congress to the fact in a spe- in every school throughout the country, and I am quite sure that it would do and maintain such supervision and author- of the useless stuff now crammed into ity over any interoceanic canal across the | boys' heads. I need hardly say that I conisthmus that connects North and South | sider it little short of monstrous that in a America as will protect our national in- fight between two boys, conducted without terest." He referred to the matter again kicking or any other breach of fair playin his annual message of December, 1880. and in which one happens to fall and re-In 1881 a bill was introduced in Congress | ceives concussion of the brain-it should be regarded as otherwise than an accident. of Nicaragua." The company had secured Judge Hawkins's sentence is calculated to a concession from Nicaragua and among make boys 'mollies,' and to heighten the the incorporators were U. S. Grant, E. D. | feminine, or rather the sentimentalist idea, Morgan, General Butterfield, Commodore that it is a horrible thing that two boys Ammen, Charles A. Dana and other promi- | should stand up to fight, although such an nent men of the time. The company thus encounter is in the great majority of cases incorporated failed to begin work within attended with much less personal damage the stipulated time and its concession than a game at football; and, indeed, it lapsed. Then the United States government | may be said there is even less risk of seritook the matter up and negotiated a treaty ous injury than is met with in a game of

The Englishman's idea has a basis of sound sense, but in this country, at least, In January, 1887, Senator Edmunds, by di- the feminine element, which now practirection of the committee on foreign rela- cally controls schools of all sorts and is opposed to the smallest display of pugilism. porate "The Maritime Canal Company of | Even physical punishment is done away with, and when a turbulent little wretch proves not to be amenable to the sweet arts of persuasion he is turned out of Looking to the large benefits not only to school and into the ways of destruction, aragua and her sister republics, but also when probably all he needs to make a man to the commerce and intercommunication of him is a sound trouncing. But it is the day of sentimentalism and aestheticism, and not even the protests of rebellious and pugnacious Britons can avail to stem the

THE USUAL LEGISLATIVE COMPLAINT

"About this time look for rain or snow," the standing weather prediction of an old almanac. Every other year, when the Legislature is in session, the newspaper reader can look with certainty, about this time, for complaints that the Legislature is doing little work. "The Senate adjourned after a short session," or "the House devoted the afternoon session to a number The trouble is that both branches spend too much time in sessions this period of the session. The great work of legislacareful consideration of measures in comter if the forenoons were devoted to committee work so that the conclusions of the committee rooms could be presented to the sessions in the afternoon. With open sessions thus early in the legislative period, committees must work evenings. Indeed at the best. Already many of the committees have been holding evening sessions and often the work has been carried late

The reason that less important matters take the time of the regular sessions during the first weeks of the sitting is that committees have not time to consider the more important. If there were one session a day and four hours of committee work mportant bills could be reported earlier. those who have had much experience about legislative bodies know that the full session is no place to perfect measures unless it is done in committee of the whole Bills must be reported from committees, members of which can explain their provisions. Upon such explanations the Senate or House can act far more intelligenty than if no member but the one who pre sents a measure should explain it. Fortunately, the large majority of the bills presented come to their deserved death in the committee rooms if the committees have time in which to consider them. "A good workman is known by the chips he makes' is an adage which applies to legislation, as the chips represent the useless part of the material that is cut away and cast out Usually the more chips made in the committee rooms the better the legislation.

Let it not be assumed because the halls eloquence of members, the sonorous voice of the reading clerk and the monotonous roll call twelve hours a day that the Legislature is wasting its time. If the committee rooms are vacant and their files are filled with bills which they have had time to consider and report, or, what worse, no disposition to clear their dockets then all of us have good cause to com-

The Missouri Legislature is considering These institutions are an outgrowth of the modern tendency to create new departments and discover new functheir share towards the increase of expenses and taxation. With a state university and several well-supported denominational colleges Indiana could be well supplied with teachers without a normal school. Many college graduates are as well qualified to teach as any graduate of normal school, and should stand on equal terms as applicants for license. The proposition of the pending educational bill to give normal graduates the preference in the matter of life licenses without reference to individual merit or qualifications illustrates the tendency of state institutions to create monopolies in their own interests. An educational ring is as odious as any other kind, and should not be tolerated. In these days of numerous universities it doubtful if a state normal school is worth what it costs or is a necessity in any

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Of the making of statistical annuals there is no end, but the New York Tribune Almanac, which was the first to enter this field, still holds its own in the face of all rivals. As a political register and compendium of miscellaneous information it is ecurate and comprehensive, and makes a most valuable book of reference. It is well edited, well indexed and sells for 25 cents. Harper's Magazine for February opens

with a fine piece of descriptive work by Richard Harding Davis on the coronation of the Czar. Mr. Davis's fiction has not entirely sustained its promise, but in this class of writing he shows a well-developed talent. His style is a little careless, a little too reportorial, but the sketch is graphic and leaves a vivid impression on the read-

"The Awakening of a Nation" is the title per's Magazine which describes the development of Mexico under the administration of President Diaz. The account is full of interest, and will be a revelation to many readers who still look upon that country as semi-barbarous and disinclined to the ways of civilization. It is a very different picture that Mr. Lummis paints.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy has a group of beoms in the February Harper. Mr. Harliterature. He is one of the most artistic of American writers, whether his pen turns to prose or verse. His novels have a literary finish that few recent works of fica concession to foreign capitalists for the resort to weapons and murderous assaults, of novels almost entirely lacks. If Mr. high office after you are seventy.

Hardy is not read as he should be the fault is with the public rather than the SEVERAL

Poet Lore, which has been transformed from a monthly to a quarterly periodical, has added to the number of its pages and widened its scope. The New Year number contains, among other contributions, a paper on "The Eclipse of Seriousness in Contemporary Literature," a discourse on "An Elizabethan Novelist," a "Study of William Watson," a review of some letters by Robert Browning, a Shakspearean study programme and a reading course for a young poet.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is looked upon by the general American public as the man of the most consequence in South Africa, but according to Poultney Bigelow, in his paper in Harper on "The White Man's Africa," the balance of power in that region lies in the hands of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State. Stevn he regards as a statesman, Kruger as a political anachronism. The paper throws a new light on the conditions in South Africa.

The first of Charles Dana Gibson's character sketches from Dickens appears in the Ladies' Home Journal for February. doubt had arisen in some minds as whether the author of "Gibson's Girl" could produce anything else worth while, but his conception of "Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness" proves that he is not dominated entirely by the girl. There is no suggestion of her in the spirited drawing, which must have seemed even to Dickens himself to be drawn from life. Current Literature, which is now in edi-

torial charge of George W. Cable, covers the field of periodicals well. The best is culled from all, a feat that involves much labor and careful judgment. To those who have access to the original magazines it may seem that the selections made are too voluminous, and the resulting periodical too large, but it must be remembered that the purpose is to provide busy people, or those who have but one magazine, with a summary of what is being done by essayists, story-writers and poets, and that from their standpoint a record of contemporary literature must necessarily be thus comprehensive in order to meet the requirements. Current Literature is published at No. 52 Lafayette place, New

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Sneer from the Proletariat. "Git." said the duck, viciously, as the peacock strutted by, "git on to his royal eyeness, will you?"

One or Tother. "So you are in favor of prohibitory legis-

"Yes, indeed." "What are you-druggist, or juggist?" Sublime Egotism.

"Ever notice what an even temper Johnson has? No matter how much he is disagreed with, he never gets angry.' "No; but what a deep plty he has for the

Foiled Again.

other fellow."

Grasping the jimmy in his large, red hand, the burglar made another effort. He tugged viciously and swore round, red oaths in a condensed tone. The window remained immutable and naught stirred but the chatter of the frost

His partner stood by and huddled himself, amorphously and globulose. Again the gorilla-like paws grasped the

jimmy and wrenched it until it snapped "It's no use, Bill," said the amorphous

"They are froze too tight. struck another one of them houses with

ADVERTISEMENT WRITING.

Quality Gives Value to Quantity. If space is worth paying for it is well

People Should Be Paid for Doing It-

The size or quantity of an advertisement

counts, but the quality of the matter in it is of equal importance. If a thing is worth saying it is worth

saying well, and the better it is said the more good it will bring. Nine-tenths of the local advertisers seem is all that there is to advertising, and they

do not seem to appreciate the necessity of filling that space with the quality of tell-No man buys a lot of land exclusively for

not because of its size but because it will hold a building or something else, that is what can be done with the land, not how much there is of it, constitutes the land value; and yet that same man will buy a lot of advertising space and consider it good advertising because he has so much of it, without taking into consideration that that space needs to be well filled, and that the filling of the space gives value to

Half of the advertisers write their own advertisements, partly because they do not write them, and partly because they are self-conceited enough to believe that because they know their business they know how to write about their business.

I am aware that this country is filled with alleged advertising experts, and irresponsible "ad" smiths, men who have made a failure of everything and are making a failure of advertising writing, but for all that somebody outside of the business can almost always present the business to the public better than can the advertisement written by the man living in the atmosphere of his own business and handicapped with technical knowledge.

The man who can run a successful business is too good a business man to attend to the advertising side of his business. He should either hire someone outside, or eduing, that he may present to the public what the public wants as well as what he

In every town and city there are bright men and women who seem to understand the public taste, and who, for a reasonable price, will prepare for the advertiser advertising profitable both to him and to the public. NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR., (Copyrighted, 1897, by Publicity Publishing Company, New York.)

Language in German Schools. London Post.

In German schools French is taught to a greater extent than English. In the subject, in the commercial schools more time is devoted to French than English. Thus we may infer that the average German speaks three languages. But as a matter of absolute fact English is much less generally known in Germany than French is in England.

Nobility's Literary Taste. Marie Corelli has a rival among the up

per ten in London. A recent visitor to the drawing-rooms of royalty and the English aristocracy tells us that the book which is most frequently met with there is the poems of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. In a Bad Way. Washington Post.

With Kansas sending an ex-Confederate

soldier to the Unfted States Senate and John J. Ingalis receiving but three votes in the Republican caucus, it would seem that things are wonderfully out of joint

in the Sunflower State. They Never Worried Him. Kansas City Journal. The newspapers have treated me with great kindness all through my public ca-

reer." says General Harrison. This

somewhat mortifying information to the

able editors who so industriously worked

the grandfather's hat racket. The Penalty.

Springfield Republican Whenever Senator Sherman says or does

MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE INTRO-DUCED IN BOTH BRANCHES.

Board of Health Reorganization-To Promote Forests-School Board Bill -Justices of the Peace on Salaries.

In the Senate yesterday sixteen new bills were introduced, although that order of business was not up at any time. After the Republican members returned from the caucus, just before noon, Senator Shiveley asked consent to introduce two bills One is for the establishment of a state board of health. Under the bill the state board is to consist of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, with all powers of corporations. The board is to appoint its own secretary, who shall be a

physician. One clause of the bill reads: "They shall study the vital statistics and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and sickness among the people; they shall make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of locality, employment, conditions, habits and circumstances on the health of the people."

The sum of \$10,000 a year is appropriated for the expenses of the board. The bill provides for the establishment of a laboratory of hygiene, with a department of chemistry and one of bacteriology, to be under the charge of salaried officers. The bill gives the board the power to regulate the plumbing, drainage, water supply, etc., of any public building or institution. It invests the board with the police power of the State for the enforcement of such laws, rules and penalties as they may adopt for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants and domestic animals of the State; for the prevention and checking of infectious and contagious diseases and for the declaration and establishment of quarantine; for disinfecting persons, premises or personal property; for the condemnation of | an amendment of the Constitution, which and destruction of any public building; for the inspection and regulation of dairies and the condemnation of diseased milch cows Provision is made for the appraisement of all property destroyed by order of the board of health and the payment for the same by the county commissioners. Senator Shively's other new bill is to pre-

Senator McCord introduced yesterday the same building and loan association law he presented two years ago. At that time there was quite a fight against it. The bill makes it unlawful for any association to collect from any of its members any money other than dues or premium, fines, forfeitures, transfer fees and withdrawal fees. All initiation, membership fees, transfer fees, fines, premiums and interest are to be credited to the earnings, from which all expenses shall be paid. Senator New introduced the bill for the

vent the spread of deleterious growths on

fruit trees.

reform of the school law prepared by J. P. Dunn as a substitute for the bill prepared by a committee appointed by the president of the Commercial Club last August. measures were considered after the Senate adjourned at a meeting of the committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis, to which Mr. Dunn's bill was referred. Another of the numerous educational bills was presented by Senator Hogate. It provides that graduates of institutions of learning having in their cirriculums a course on pedagogy shall, after teaching two years, be entitled to state licenses to teach good throughout the State. Senator Hogate says that the purpose of the bill is to extend the law so that the provisions governing the State Normal School will extend to other schools. Another bill he introduced is for the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriates \$3,000 a year for that purpose.

A bill permitting county commissioners to introduce voting machines in their counties was introduced by Senator Hawkins. It provides in what way the expenses of using such machines shall be paid by the commissioners.

introduced yesterday which prohibits any person, firm or corporation from granting academic degrees, unless it is authorized by the State Board of Education. The purpose of the bills to assure students against fraudulent educational schemes. There is some doubt as to whether it will reach "off-color" medical colleges. Senator Watson introduced a bill that would work something of a revolution in the management of prisons. It provides

for the removal of the present boards of control, for the management of the prison by boards of four members, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same party, and who shall serve without pay It also provides that qualifications and fitness shall be considered in the appointment of wardens without regard to politics.

New Senate Bills. S. B. 283-Senator Shively (by request): To establish a state board of health. Public

S. B. 284-Senator McCord: Regulating building and loan associations. Building and loan associations. S. B. 285-Senator Shively: To prevent the spread of contagious diseases among trees. S. B. 286-Senator Watson: Providing for the better government and control of State

S. B. 287-Senator Sweeney: Concerning ferries. Roads. S. B. 288-Senator Sweeney: Legalizing acts of notaries public. Judiciary. S. B. 289-Senator New: Defining school districts of the first grade. City of Indian-Senator Hogate: For the prop agation and protection of fish, and appropriating \$3,000. County and township. S. B. 291-Senator Hogate: Granting state licenses to graduates of schools teaching pedagogy. Education.

insurance and indemnity contracts. Insur-S. B. 293-Senator Hawkins: To provide greater purity in elections. Judiciary. S. B. 294-Senator Hawkins: Concerning mechanic's liens. Judiciary. S. B. 295-Senator Mull: Concerning street improvement assessments. Cities and

S. B. 296-Senator Horner: Requiring notaries and other officers to certify in jurats when their commissions expire. Judiciary, S. B. 297-Senator Shea: Making it unlawful for persons or institutions to confer academic degrees except when empowered to do so by the State Board of Education. Education S. B. 298-Senator Gostlin: For a general system of common schools. Education.

TO PROMOTE FORESTRY.

Provisions of a Measure Introduced by Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds yesterday introduced in the House a bill for the encouragement of taxation land devoted to the growth of new forests. The measure provides as fol-

"That whenever any citizen of the State or any person outside of the State yet owngrowth of timber, either by planting or from seed, of not less than one acre nor more than ten acres, the same shall be exempted from taxation; provided that there shall be planted or started from seed not less than one thousand trees of each acre. However, no such exemption shall take place until said grove thus started is five years old and two-thirds of the young trees thus started are alive and in a healthy growing condition. And provided, further, That on every tract of land covered in whole or in part with an original forest exemption from taxation shall be as follows, to wit: On forty acres, five acres of timber; on eighty acres, ten acres of timber, and on every 160 acres, twenty acres of timber: Provided, That the owner of the exempted lands mentioned aforesaid shall not be permitted to cut down and destroy young and growing trees. Nothing in this act shall prevent nim cutting and removing full groves of timber or dead trees. When any person has complied with the first part of Section 1 of this act, before he can have the exemption therein

made, he must appear before the auditor of the county and make affidavit that he has a grove of timber of not less than one acre nor more than ten acres, which he has started either by planting or grown from seed; that on each acre of land was either planted or started from the seed one thousand trees; that two-thirds of the same are in a growing, healthy condition. Upon the presentation of this affidavit, the auditor being satisfied of its truthfulness, shall note on the tax duplicate the number of acres which said affidavit affirms has been thus planted to timber and the same is exempted from taxation. And be it further provided. That before any person tion can boast, and they also have that un-derlying something which may be called a critics, they say that he is losing his mind. last part of Section 1 he shall also make can enjoy the exemption mentioned in the soul-a possession which the newer school This is one of the penalties for accepting an affidavit before the auditor of the county stating that he has set apart timbered

land, on which he seeks exemption as fol lows: If forty acres, five acres of timber: I eighty acres, ten acres of timber; if 160 acres, twenty acres of timber, and that he has not removed nor caused to be removed therefrom any of the young and growing timber. Upon the presentation of such affidavit, the auditor being satisfied that it is true, shall note on the tax duplicate that the number of acres, as the case may be, is exempted from taxation. If any person shall make any false statement in his or her affidavit as mentioned aforesaid he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished for such an of-fense as made and provided for by the law governing such cases."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Bill to Curb Their Greed-Other New House Bills.

Another important measure introduced in the House yesterday was a bill by Mr. Medsker, to do away with the fee scandal in the shops of the justices of the peace. It provides that all fees in the justices' shops, as in the higher courts, shall be turned into the county treasury, and puts justices on a salary of \$1,800 per year. It provides that in cities of from 15,000 to 50,000 population there shall be two justices, and in cities of over 50,000 there shall be four.

The office of justice of the peace cannot be abolished, for it is a constitutional office, but it is believed that with the justice on a salary instead of receiving fees his court would be considerably less of a travesty upon justice than it is now. At present it is the practice of the average justice, in this city, at least, to decide against whichever party to the suit he beieves he can most readily collect from without much 1 gard to the law or equity of the case. Most of them follow it as a profession, and their work consists very largely of holding up traveling theatrical companies, ousting tenants out of houses and deciding cases under the celebrated "provoke" law. The Journal contained a striking instance of their work yesterday morning in the account of the way Walter Wilmot was held up and relieved of \$46 upon a questionable claim of \$20. Among the other measures introduced resterday was a concurrent resolution by

yers to revise the statutes. There has been no official revision since 1881, and, though two very good private revisions have been published, one in 1894 and the other in 1895, they are very expensive. Mr. Hart yesterday introduced a bill promoters of some of the voting machines maintain that the construction of their ma-

Mr. Thomas for a committee of five law-

viding for voting by machine. The prochines is such that they will not require provides that the voting must be done "by

New House Bills.

H. B. 368-By Mr. Titus: Relating to the sale of land mortgaged to the school fund. H. B. 369-By Mr. Hedgcock: To appropriate money for public improvements in he city of Indianapolis. Claims H. B. 370-By Mr. Packard: To prohibit games of sport on Memorial day. Rights and privileges. H. B. 371-By Mr. Packard: Making it inlawful for township trustees to purchase

supplies, machinery, etc., without having

submitted to the county auditor a list of articles needed, which list shall be passed upon by the county commissioners. County and township business H. B. 372-By Mr. Willoughby: To approoriate \$4,036.36 for William H. Drapier for services as reporter of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly. Claims. H. B. 373-By Mr. Shideler: Providing for he license of transient merchants by common councils. Cities and towns. H. B. 374-By Mr. Brown: Providing for he auditing of books of township trustees

by a committee of three, appointed by county commissioners. County and town-H. B. 375-By Mr. McGeath: Providing for the establishment of an inebriate asyum. Ways and means H. B. 376-By Mr. Barlow: To amend the general tax law. Ways and means. H. B. 377-By Mr. Hart: To authorize voting by machine. Elections H. B. 378-By Mr. Archibald: In relation to the presentation of claims against counties. County and township business. H. B. 379-By Mr. Archibald: To define the rights of land owners in the matter of drainage. Dykes and drains. H. B. 380-By Mr. Herod: Making it unlawful for any person to represent himself as the agent of a fictitious insurance company. Judiciary. B. 381-By Mr. Elliott: The Indianapolis School Board bill prepared by J. P. H. B. 382-By Mr. McCrea: To amend

the act in relation to public offenses. H. B. 383-By Mr. Fornshell: To prohibit the collection of a greater sum by railroad companies than the regular fare. Rail-H. B. 384-By Mr. Fornshell: To prevent the sending of flowers to persons under arrest. Rights and privileges H. B. 385-By Mr. Monyhan: To fix the time for holding court in the counties of

Orange, Jackson and Washington. Organization of courts. H. B. 386-By Mr. Downey: To provide for a special enumeration of voters in 1897. County and township business. H. B. 387-By Mr. Gibson: Relating to the keeping of terries. Judiciary. H. B. 388-By Mr. Thomas: Providing for a revision of the statute laws of the State. H. B. 389-By Mr. Randolph: Concerning proceedings in civil cases. Judiciary.

H. B. 390-By Mr. Randolph: Concerning recovery of judgment upon contract. Ju-H. B. 391-By Mr. Smith, of Tippecanoe: To prevent spread of contagious diseases among fruit trees. Agriculture. H. B. 392-By Mr. Reynolds: To promote the growth of forests. County and township business. H. B. 393-By Mr. Medsker: Concerning justices of the peace, putting them on

salary. Fees and salaries. H. B. 394-By Mr. Medsker: For purchase of Carthage turnpike H. B. 395-By Mr. Eichhorn: Concerning drainage. Dykes and drains. H. B. 396-By Mr. Eichhorn: For the rotection of sourreis. privileges. H. B. 397-By Mr. Wierner: Regulating

RESCUE OF THE FALLEN.

size of fish nets. Rights and privileges.

S. B. 292-Senator Nusbaum: Regulating First of the Mission Meetings to Be Held This Week.

The first of the series of meetings to be held in Indianapolis this week in the interest of the rescue-mission work was held last night at Tabernacle Church. The meeting was not a success ule braved the cold to attend. These few adjourned to one of the small rooms of building, where they could be comfortable by the warmth of an open-grate fire, and the meeting took an informal character of much interest,

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Washington, who is national superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Rescue Mission, and Charles S. Morton, national evangelist of the same work, were present, and both spoke briefly. Mrs. Parrett has other claims to public notice than by her rescue work, having been president of the women's deable to accomplish such great results in her work. A Southerne by birth and by residence, until recent years, she has the peculiar dialect of the South which with her inclow voice, lends adlitional charm to what she says She stated the object of the organization with which she is identified as being the work of saving tallen women. She and Mr. Morton have come here, she said, to make the people of Indianapolis understand the scarlet woman, not as they see her on the street, or naunting herself in public places, but as she really is. touchingly and pityingly of the girls and women who lead lives of shame, but at times her gentle voice sounded almost harsh in its denunciation of the unfeeling way in which these sinful women are treated by society. A man, no matter how deeply steeped in sin, she said, may be cleansed in public opinion and given an opportunity ead a useful life, but the erring woman is made to feel that there is no hope for her. Christian women, she said, sweep aside their skirts from the touch of their fallen sisters. Mr. Morton said a few words about the object and work of the rescue mission in general, and urged upon his hearers that they rally to the of the local mission which has been conducted for some years by W. V. Wheeler on South street, and which has just been made the forty-first circle of the national organizaion known as the Florence Crittenden Rescue Another meeting will be held to-night at Roberts Park Church, at which Mrs. Barrett and Mr. Morton will speak again. They have making extensive tours of the country, and their

The Telephone Robbed.

Indianapolis in the new mission.

object in coming here is to interest the people of

the Statehouse is loser to an unknown instruments which requires the dropping of a mickel in the slot before it will work. As it is a long distance telephone there are slots for various amounts from 5 cents to a dollar, so that there is apt to be quite a little sum of money in the box. Tuesday night some one filed off the money box and made off with the contents. No one knows how much the thief gained by the opera-